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sented adequately by construction on a plane—a method whose practical, or, let me say, occupational, value can scarcely be overestimated, and the further development of which by Monge had far-reaching effects upon mathematical science itself. Here we have a new and distinct branch of science springing directly from the occupation of war, on its engineering side.”

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRACTICAL UTILITY OF THE SCIENCES.—The long list of what are called “Applied Sciences”—a term which Huxley hated so heartily—shows the number and the variety of the practical utilizations of Science. We cannot give more than a few examples, which may be multiplied by reference to other scientific volumes in this Library. Thus while every one knows more or less clearly that astronomy still continues to be of use in navigation, we find in Mr. Hinks’s fascinating volume that the science also earns its living by helping the surveyor and the map-maker, and by supplying the world with accurate time. Even to ships upon the sea the astronomers now tell the time of day by wireless telegraphy.

Numerous chemical arts—such as brewing, soap-making and dyeing—were practised before there was a science of chemistry, but the multiplication of these under direct scientific stimulus is past telling. Think